REMARKS

The above amendments to the specification, claims and abstract have been made to place the application in proper U.S. format and to conform with proper grammatical and idiomatic English. None of the amendments herein are made for reasons related to patentability. No new matter has been added.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made".

In the event that the transmittal letter is separated from this document and the Patent and Trademark Office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, applicant petitions for any required relief including extensions of time and authorizes the Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to **Deposit Account No. 03-1952** referencing docket no. <u>449122006000</u>. However, the Commissioner is not authorized to charge the cost of the issue fee to the Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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For the convenience of the Examiner, the changes made are shown below with deleted text in strikethrough and added text in underline.

In the Specification:

On page 1, before the first paragraph, please insert the following paragraph:

This application claims priority to International Application No. PCT/DE00/00011 which was published in the German language on July 13, 2000.

Page 1 before the first paragraph, please delete the following:

Description

Please replace the title on page 1 with the following:

METHOD FOR DETECTING TARGET OBJECTS AND FOR DETERMINING THEIR

DIRECTION AND THE LIKE FOR A RADAR DEVICE

On page 1, between lines 6 and 7, please insert the following heading:

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

On page 1, between lines 10 and 11, please insert the following heading:
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Paragraph beginning on page 1, line 11 has been amended as follows:

As is disclosed, for example, in EP 0 727 051 B1, radar technology has also become important for use in the motor vehicle industry to the extent that safety standards for a motor vehicle must be continuously adapted as the traffic density becomes ever greater. Radar devices have been designed for this purpose which are intended to detect both stationary target objects and target objects moving relative to a motor vehicle, without making any contact with them, in

order to These devices can determine their range, speed, condition, presence, direction, etc. The radar devices used for this purpose are essentially based on two main traffic techniques relating to radar technology, which are known by the names "simultaneous lobing" and "sequential lobing".

Paragraph beginning on page 1, line 11 has been amended as follows:

The term "simultaneous lobing" means a monopulse radar technique. The radar devices used to implement this technique and which use this technique contain include a transmitting and receiving device having typically 2 (one-dimensional) or 4 (two-dimensional) detection areas, which partially overlap and are evaluated simultaneously. The aim is in this way to obtain an accurate measurement of the position angle of the target object with respect to the radar device axis by means of intensity comparison. Angular resolution is not feasible, that is to say two or more objects at the same distance cannot as such be resolved separately from one another, since only a single object is detected rather than the at least two objects and, furthermore, this object is associated with an incorrect position angle.

On page 2, between lines 15 and 16, please insert the following paragraph:

The document US 5 598 163 discloses a multibeam radar system, which has a number of transmitting and receiving devices. The detection area of the radar system in this case comprises the beam fields of the receiving devices. The echo signals are in this case evaluated using the monopulse method.

On page 2, between lines 23 and 24, please insert the following headings and paragraphs:

<u>SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION</u>

In one embodiment of the invention, there is a method for detecting target objects using a radar device, including arranging at least three transmitting and receiving devices for radar beams such that their beam fields form a detection area of the radar device; activating and

deactivating the at least two adjacent transmitting and receiving devices such that at least two adjacent transmitting and receiving devices are operated simultaneously; and evaluating the echo signals from the transmitting and receiving devices using the monopulse method.

In one aspect of the invention, one pair of adjacent transmitting and receiving devices are activated simultaneously.

In another aspect of the invention, at least one of the currently deactivated transmitting and receiving devices is reactivated for activation of the at least two transmitting and receiving devices.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the echo signals from the transmitting and receiving devices are evaluated individually on the basis of range, speed and intensity.

In still another aspect of the invention, the position angle of the target object relative to the radar device is determined by comparison of the intensities of the at least two transmitting and receiving devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Details and features of the invention can be found in the following description, in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a passenger vehicle which has a radar device

according to the invention.

Figure 2 shows a schematic illustration of the radar device with its individual beam fields.

Figure 3 shows a block diagram of a radar device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Paragraph bearing on page 2, line 24 has been amend as follows:

The object of the In one embodiment of the invention, there is to provide a method of said the type which achieves particularly high position angle measurement accuracy by avoiding fluctuation errors in the measurement process, and nevertheless allows resolution between a number of objects at the same distance.

Paragraph beginning on page 2, line 31 has been amended as follows:

This object is achieved in one embodiment by arranging at least three transmitting and receiving devices for radar beams in a radar device in such a manner that their beam fields form the detection area of the radar device, and by successively activating and deactivating the at least three transmitting and receiving devices in such a manner that at least two adjacent transmitting and receiving devices are operated simultaneously. To this extent, the overall detection area of the radar device in the method according to the invention is subdivided into a number of area elements, in this case referred to as beam fields, which, in pairs or else in groups of a number of them, form a detection area element, which scans the entire detection area successively. The terms successive activation and deactivation in this case mean that the beam fields are not all active at the same time. The number of transmitting and receiving devices to be activated for one detection area element may also vary during a scanning process. In principle, using Using a method such as this, the advantages of the two known methods "simultaneous lobing" and "sequential lobing" are combined in one method or in one device form in such a manner that the specific disadvantages of each of the known methods are also compensated for.

Paragraph beginning on page 3, line 16, has been amended as follows:

Claim 2 provides a precise definition of the method according to the invention. In this ease, In another embodiment, a small detection area element which includes only two

transmitting and receiving devices is intended to be created, which effectively ensures accurate, step-by-step scanning of the entire detection area of the radar device.

Paragraph beginning on page 3, line 24, has been amended as follows:

In another embodiment of the invention, there is a sequence of a radar scan covering the entire detection area. This sequence comprises overlapping of successively activated detection area elements by at least one beam field of a transmitting and receiving device. For example, after deactivation of one pair of transmitting and receiving devices, a new pair is defined for activation in such a manner that, firstly, the transmitting and receiving device which is adjacent to the currently deactivated pair is activated. Secondly, secondly that the currently deactivated transmitting and receiving device which is adjacent to the latter is reactivated.

On page 3a, please delete lines 1-3:

Claims 4 and 5 specify how and using which methods the echo signals produced by the method according to the invention are preferably evaluated.

On page 4, please delete lines 1-14:

Further advantages, details and features of the invention can be found in the following description, in which an exemplary embodiment of the method according to the invention is explained in more detail with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a passenger vehicle which has a radar device according to the invention;

Figure 2 shows a schematic illustration of the radar device with its individual beam fields;

and

Paragraph beginning on page 4, line 16, has been amended as follows:

Radar devices which operate using the method according to the invention are used in particular in motor vehicles in order, for example, to determine the range to other motor vehicles continuously. Figure 1 shows a passenger vehicle 1 which, centrally in its front area 2, has a radar device which is accommodated in the bodywork, but is (not shown in Figure 1). This radar device has five transmitting and receiving devices, which each of which emit radar beams in a known manner. Each of these beams from the transmitting and receiving devices is associated with a specific scanning area, which can be seen in Figure 1 in the form of a beam field a, b, c, d or e. Each of these beam fields a, b, c, d, e has a shape which extends conically from the radar device and overlaps the respectively adjacent beam field. To this extent, the illustration in Figure 1, with its touching beam fields, should be regarded only as a model illustration.

Paragraph beginning on page 5, line 6, has been amended as follows:

Figure 2 explicitly illustrates the beam field arrangement of the radar device 3. The beam fields a, b, c, d, e are dimensioned to be of the same size and are arranged in such a manner that they overlap their respectively adjacent beam field. The extent of the overlap between the beam fields a, b, c, d, e is approximately half the width of one beam field. The detection area 4 is bounded by the two outer beam fields a and e and has a shape which extends in divergent manner from the radar device 3 in the detection plane.

Paragraph beginning on page 5a, line 1, has been amended as follows:

It can be seen from this that the transmitting and receiving devices A, B, C, D and E are each activated in pairs, thus producing four different beam field pairs a/b, b/c, c/d, d/e. The

transmitting and rec g devices are thus continuously switch on and off in pairs. This makes it possible to achieve particularly high position angle accuracy for a target object since, firstly, (a) a number of beam fields, in this case five, are used, and, secondly, (b) activation of beam pairs avoids the angle measurement errors resulting from signal fluctuation.

On page 8, line 1, please replace "Patent Claims" with -- WHAT IS CLAIMED IS--.

In the claims:

1. (Amended) A method for detecting target objects <u>using</u> -and for determining their direction, range, speed and the like for a radar device (3) in particular for use in motor vehicles, comprising the following method steps:

arrangement of arranging at least three transmitting and receiving devices

(A, B, C, D, E) for radar beams in such a manner that their beam fields (a, b, c, d, e) form the a detection area (4) of the radar device (3);

successive activation and deactivation of activating and deactivating the at least three transmitting and receiving devices (A, B, C, D, E) in such a manner that at least two adjacent transmitting and receiving devices are operated simultaneously; and

evaluation of evaluating the echo signals from the transmitting and receiving devices (A, B, C, D, E) using the monopulse method.

- 2. (Amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that one, and only one, wherein one pair of adjacent transmitting and receiving devices (A, B, C, D, E) are activated simultaneously.
- 3. (Amended) The method as claimed in <u>claim 1</u> one of claims 1 or 2, characterized in that <u>wherein</u> at least one of the currently deactivated transmitting and receiving devices

(A, B, C, D, E) is reactivated for activation of the at least two transmitting and receiving devices (A, B, C, D, E).

- 4. (Amended) The method as claimed in <u>claim 1</u>, whereinone of claims 1 to 3, eharacterized in that the echo signals from the transmitting and receiving devices (A, B, C, D, E) are evaluated individually on the basis of range, speed and intensity.
- 5. (Amended) The method as claimed in <u>claim 3</u>, wherein one of claims 1 to 4, eharacterized in that the position angle of the target object relative to the radar device (3) is determined by comparison of the intensities of the at least two transmitting and receiving devices (A, B, C, D, E).

In the Abstract:

Please replace the Abstract in its entirety with the Abstract attached hereto.